

American Potato Journal

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The Potato Association of America

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VOL. IV. No. 12

DECEMBER, 1927

SCIENCE WITH PRACTICE

The cheapest possible potato cutting box.

C. L. Fitch, Ames, Iowa



The illustration shows E. D. Askegaard (left) of Moorhead, Minnesota, a Triumph seed grower, certification inspector, and one of the best and most studious spud fans in America, and (right) W. J. Koppen of the Red River Certified Seed Company of Moorhead, one time also one of A. G. Tolaas inspectors, and during the past summer inspector for Leonard Crosset and Riley Co., cutting seed potatoes on the Askegaard farm near Comstock in the Red River Valley. This form of cutting box has won favor with the best growers. The set knife and sack holder are essential parts.

STEEL STRAIN



Certified Green Mountains

Grown on North Mountain, Nova Scotia

WITH A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT INSPECTION
RECORD OF THREE CONSECUTIVE YEARS ON
GREEN MOUNTAINS, 100% PERFECT, PRACTI-
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Extra heavy cropping strain

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and all other chemicals necessary for
the production of farm and orchard crop.
Your inquiries will be welcome. ☐ ☐

Some are made to hold up to 20 or 30 bushels of potatoes, and experienced growers favor good chairs with backs, as adding to efficiency, on this most tiring task. Mr. Askegaard ordinarily covers his cutting boxes with sacking, and believes that thereby he excludes some eggs of the seed corn maggot, and prevents much blackleg, which he has almost entirely kept off of his farm.

TRUCKING POTATOES TO MARKET

C. W. Waid, Chief, Division of Fruit and Vegetable Standardization

A letter received recently from Mr. Paul Froelich, Assistant Marketing Specialist, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., raises some important questions.

"The 1926 potato crop in Ohio was estimated at 10,058,000 bushels which would be equal to about 16,763 carloads of 600 bushels each. Of that quantity the carlot shipment reports show 265 cars shipped by rail. This is only a small fraction of the total Ohio crop. Deducting the quantity unfit for food or seed, the quantity saved for food on the farms where grown, and the quantity saved locally for seed, it appears that 4,771,000 bushels, or 47% was the volume available for sale or for disposal of in other ways.

"The main question in our mind is what became of the 4,771,000 bushels? Was most of it hauled to the large cities, such as Cleveland, Akron and Toledo, Ohio, or was most to numerous small towns nearby the points of production? In your opinion, does that available surplus each year affect materially the potato market in the larger cities of Ohio or is it largely absorbed by numerous small towns, and therefore, does it not affect greatly the quantity and the price in the big centers of population?

"Our carlot unload statistics indicate that the larger markets in your state receive by rail only one to five per cent of their total rail arrivals from points within the state. Does this mean that potatoes not grown in Ohio govern the market price, or is the volume which goes to the larger cities by truck great enough to influence the price?"

In answering Mr. Froelichs' questions, we can state that potatoes which are produced within easy trucking distance of the larger cities are absorbed almost entirely by these cities. These potatoes are hauled to market and marketed very largely by the men who grow them.

Ohio may also be divided into two sections, Southern and Northern, so far as the production of early and late potatoes is concerned. Very few late potatoes are grown commercially in the Southern portion of the state. With the exceptions of the location near the

Eureka Potato Machines

Make Money for Potato Growers

Eureka Potato Machines take hard work out of potato growing. They reduce time and labor costs. They assure bigger yields.

Potato Cutter

Cuts uniform seed. Operates with both hands free for feeding.

Potato Planter

One man machine doing five operations in one. Over twenty-two years' success.

Traction Sprayer

Insures the crop. Sizes, 4 or 6 rows. 60 to 100 gallon tanks. Many styles of booms.

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Breaks crusts, mulches soil, and kills weeds when potato crop is young and tender. 8, 10 and 12 ft. sizes. Many other uses, with or without seeding attachment.

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Famous for getting all the potatoes, separating and standing hard use. With or without engine attachment or tractor attachment.

All machines in stock near you. Send for complete catalogue



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Successful
Potato
Growers
use Eureka
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and
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Two-Row
Potato
Planters

Eureka Mower Co.

Utica, N. Y.

large cities, very few early potatoes are grown in the Northern part of the state.

There is no doubt but what the volume of potatoes grown in Ohio and which are marketed almost entirely in Ohio is sufficient to influence prices materially. The present season, Ohio ranks eleventh in commercial potato production with a yield of over twelve million bushels. This yield is practically half the production of Michigan, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Idaho and more than one-third the production of New York, Maine, and Minnesota.

Large quantities of potatoes are grown in a number of Northern Ohio counties, and these are trucked to Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Canton, Youngstown, Ohio, and other cities in that section of the state. During the time these potatoes are being hauled to market, they certainly must have a decided influence on prices. A large percentage of these potatoes are hauled to market at digging time or at least early in the season.

We will leave the answering of some of the other questions raised in Mr. Froehlich's letter to a later issue.—Nov. 28, 1927.

AMERICAN POTATO JOURNAL

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THE POTATO ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

WALTER M. PEACOCK EDITOR & BUS. MGR.
108 BALTIMORE AVE., TAKOMA PARK, D. C.

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OUR FIELD

The field of the Potato Association of America is larger than its name. Our aim is to render as much service as possible to the potato industry in America and also to help the industry in other countries. This big old world is becoming smaller each day and progress depends to a considerable degree on the cooperation among nations. This is especially true in the development of science.

Every member is cordially invited to help develop the American Potato Journal. If any section is not represented during the year

on the pages of the Journal it is not the wish of those in charge.
—W. M. P.

PROGRESS

Another annual chapter in the history of the Potato Association of America will soon be completed. It is gratifying to note that approximately 35 per cent gain has been made in membership. The Association is better organized than ever before. In reviewing the activities of the past four years and analyzing the present possibilities every sign post points towards a brighter future. With the usual **loyal** support of the membership committee, officers, and others the number of members should double next year. The sale of advertising space will aid in publishing a bigger and better Journal.—W. M. P.

SALE OF ADVERTISING SPACE

Again we are permitted to sell advertising space in the American Potato Journal. Having sold advertising space in the Journal for past years of 1924, 1925, and 1926 the Business Manager believes that it will be easy to sell \$2,500.00 to \$3,000.00 worth or more in the American Potato Journal next year. The results of the efforts of the past few days indicate that a good clientele of advertisers can soon be built up again. It is gratifying to note that \$1,068.00 worth of space has already been sold with several parties to be heard from yet. The membership committee and a few others were invited to sell advertising space in the Journal. The business manager received letters indicating that many acted at once and were successful.

Thruout the year letters have been received stating that advertisements improved the Journal. The three following messages recently received express the opinion of many. "I think a good class of advertising is fully as interesting, if not more so, to the average reader than the text material." J. T. Rosa. "Advertisements improve the Journal. Sell as much space as possible." Wm. H. Martin. "Next year we will plan to do extensive advertising in the Journal." H. C. Moore. Plans are being made to give the readers good advertising material next year.

Advertising space is now being offered for sale both in the American Potato Journal and in the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting to be held, December 28, 29 and 30 at Nashville, Tenn. If our plans work out well the Proceedings should be ready for mailing in February. Every one is invited to sell advertising space in both publications. The rates are given below.

American Potato Journal

Proceedings
of the

| | One mo. | Per mo. | Per mo. | Annual |
|----------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| | | for 3 mo. | for 6 mo. | Meeting |
| Back outside cover page | \$35.00 | \$30.00 | \$25.00 | \$25.00 |
| Inside cover pages, each | 25.00 | 22.50 | 20.00 | 20.00 |
| Regular inside pages, each | 20.00 | 17.50 | 15.00 | 15.00 |
| One-half reg. inside page | 15.00 | 13.50 | 12.00 | 12.00 |

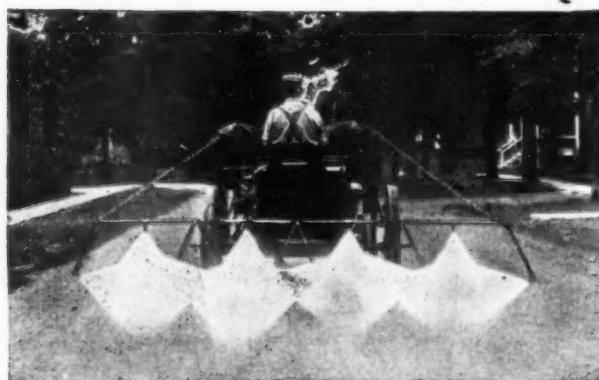
Those who have anything to sell to the potato industry will find that it will pay to advertise in both publications.—W. M. P.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

The membership is growing and will continue to grow. In some sections it has been reported that at present it is not advisable to stage an active membership campaign and that it would be better to wait until next summer. For this reason the period of the campaign is being extended. Look over the prizes again and work hard for one of them.—W. M. P.

PRIZES

One—"Friend" Traction Potato Sprayer
with
Nixon Four Row Boom



The "Friend"
Covers the
vines thoroly
with the spray
mixture.

The "Friend" will protect your crop and increase the yield. Work for a "Friend." A "Friend" in need is a friend indeed. Offered by the "Friend" Mfg. Co., Gasport, Niagara Co., N. Y.

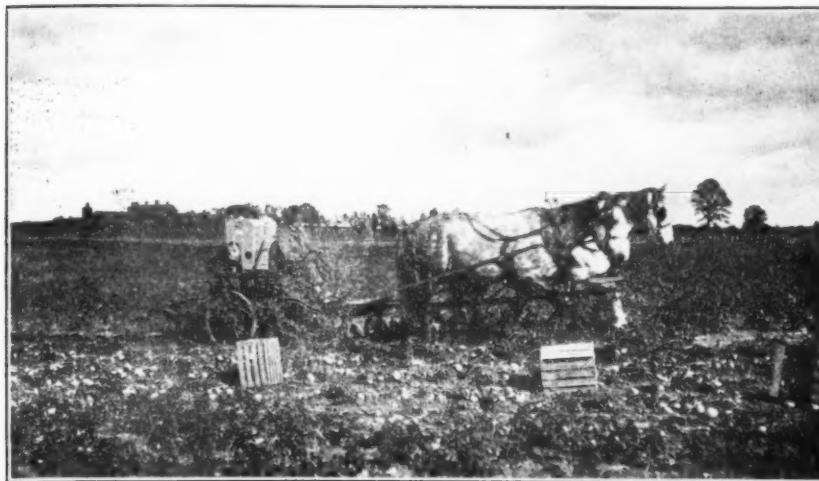
ONE—NOVO ENGINE

Model UF 6 Horse Power, Two Cylinder Roller Engine,
Radiator Cooled, Complete with Clutch

Weighs 300 lbs. and produces over 6 HP at 1200 RPM.

Opposed throw counterbalanced crank shaft

Operates very smoothly without excessive vibration.



NOVO ENGINE ON ASPINWALL DIGGER

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Offered by the Novo Engine Co., Lansing, Mich.

ONE—BOGGS POTATO GRADER NO. 3

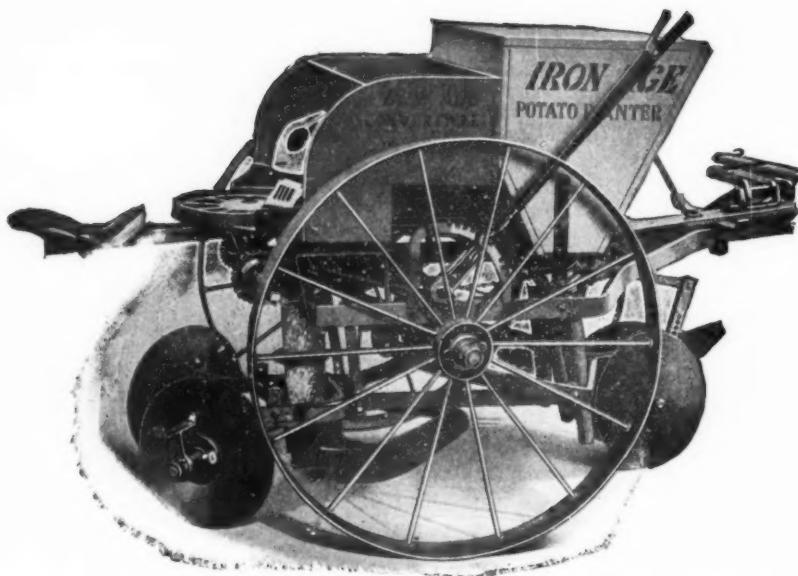
BOGGS POTATO GRADER *The Standard Grader*



Well graded potatoes net larger profits
Win this grader and increase your income
Offered by the Boggs Mfg. Co., Atlanta, N. Y.

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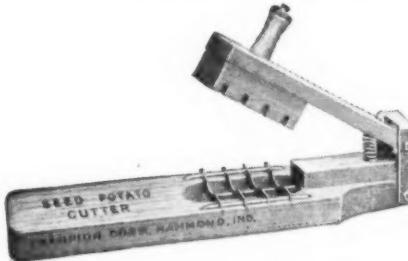
One—Iron Age No. 402—R Assisted Feed Potato Planter complete with fertilizer attachment, double tree and neck yoke f. o. b. factory, York, Pa. Write for literature describing and illustrating this planter that makes no misses and no doubles. It is a true friend to the potato grower.



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They save
Labor



They save
Time
at a busy
season

Offered by the Champion Corp., Hammond, Indiana

Fourteenth Annual Meeting
of the
POTATO ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
to be held
DECEMBER 28, 29, 30, 1927

IN ROOM 3
Home Economics Building
George Peabody College for Teachers
At Nashville, Tennessee

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES

The usual reduced fares (fare and a half for the round trip on the certificate plan) have been arranged for by the American Association for the Advancement of Science. When purchasing your ticket secure a certificate and on arriving at Nashville leave it at the registration room for validation. Later it will be returned and will entitle you to one-half fare on the return trip.

HEADQUARTERS

The headquarters for the Potato Association of America will be Tulane Hotel, Church and 8th Streets, Nashville, Tennessee during the meeting. The prices of the rooms range from \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day.

PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, DECEMBER 28, 1:30 P. M.

1. Address of welcome. (10 minutes)
2. President's Address. (10 minutes) H. C. Moore, East Lansing, Mich.
3. Report of the Secretary. (15 min.) W. M. Peacock, U. S. D. A. Washington, D. C.
4. Report of Editor of American Potato Journal. (15 minutes) W. M. Peacock, Washington, D. C.
5. Report of the Treasurer. (10 minutes) E. V. Hardenburg, Ithaca, N. Y.
6. Appointment of committees on organization, auditing, nomination, resolutions. (10 minutes)
7. Report of Research Committee. (30 min.) Wm. Stuart, Chairman U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
 - A. Pathological—Freeman Weiss and J. E. Kotila
 - B. Physiological and Chemical—C. O. Appleman
 - C. Potato Breeding—F. A. Krantz
 - D. Storage—L. M. Marble
 - E. Cultural—
- Soils and Fertilizers—E. V. Hardenburg
- Varietal and Cultural—Wm. Stuart
8. Report of Committee on Varietal Nomenclature and Strain Testing. (15 minutes) H. C. Moore, Chairman, East Lansing, Michigan.
9. Report of Committee on Seed Potato Certification. (60 minutes) W. H. Martin, Chairman, New Brunswick, New Jersey.
- Discussion

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION, DECEMBER 29, 9:30 A. M.

POTATO STORAGE AND MARKETING

10. The Storage of Potatoes immediately after harvest.* (15 min.) R. C. Wright and W. M. Peacock, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.

11. Influence of different storage temperatures on seed potatoes shortly before planting.* (15 min.) W. M. Peacock and R. C. Wright, Washington, D. C.
12. The Storage of Cut Seed Potatoes.* (15 min.) R. C. Wright, and W. M. Peacock U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
13. Potato Storage Problems in Michigan. (20 minutes) F. E. Fogle, East Lansing, Michigan.
14. Storage of Potatoes in Commercial Warehouses. (20 min.) W. I. Pentzer and R. G. Hill, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
15. A Comparison of varieties in respect to Physiological shrinkage in storage. (20 minutes) C. O. Appleman, College Park, Maryland.
16. Cooperative Marketing. (20 minutes) A. W. McKay and F. G. Robb, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
17. Some Factors Affecting the Marketing of Mid-Season Potatoes. (20 min.) E. A. Stokdyk, Manhattan, Kansas.
18. Cooperative Marketing of Michigan Potatoes. F. P. Hibst, Manager, Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Cadillac, Michigan.
19. Cooperation as Exemplified by the Farmers of the Eastern Shore of Virginia. W. H. Taylor, Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, Onley, Va.
20. Preparing the Virginia Potato Crop for Market. G. S. Ralston, Onley, Virginia.
- 20a. Some Recent Developments in Potato Marketing, Daniel Dean, Nichols, N. Y.

*Both authors share equally in the three papers.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, DECEMBER 29, 1:30 P. M.

Joint Session Potato Association of America and American Phytopathological Society in Auditorium, George Peabody College for Teachers.

Business meeting

21. Report of committees:
Auditing committee (5 min.)
Nominating committee and election of officers (15 min.)
Resolution committee (10 min.)

FRIDAY MORNING SESSION, DECEMBER 30, 9:30 A. M.

SEED TREATMENT AND DISEASE CONTROL METHODS

22. Potato Seed Treatment with Organic Mercuries. (20 min.) C. R. Orton and G. F. Miles, Yonkers, New York.
23. Seed Potato Treatment for the control of Rhizoctonia and scab. (20 min.) R. W. Goss and H. O. Werner, Lincoln, Nebraska.
24. The value of organic mercury compounds in the control of seed and soil borne scab. (20 min.) W. H. Martin, New Brunswick, N. J.
25. Bordeaux sprays and hopperburn. (20 min.) J. T. Quinn, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
26. Transmission studies of mosaic and spindle tuber. (20 min.) J. E. Kotila, East Lansing, Michigan.
27. Recent observations of the black leg disease in Maine. (20 min.) Donald Folsom, Orono, Maine
28. Field Tests in Hastening the Sprouting of Potatoes with Chemicals. Eric Alsobrook, Gundersville, Alabama.
29. Yellows a New Destructive Disease of the Potato and its Relationship to the Hopping Louse. B. L. Richards, Logan, Utah.
30. Old Versus Fresh Cut Sets. P. M. Lombard, Presque Isle, Maine.
31. Potato Seed Experiments in South West Virginia. M. S. Kipps, Blacksburg, Virginia.
32. Potato Strains. W. C. Edmonson, Greeley, Colorado.

Dear Certified Seed Grower:—

THE TUBER UNIT CUTTER AND PLANTER is a machine which feeds whole seed to a cutting throat dividing each tuber into four equal parts, dropping each piece into a separate pocket from which the pieces are dropped one at a time, equally spaced or with a double space between groups of four pieces cut from each tuber.

THE ELEVATOR CHAIN is continuous, having cups with rounded backs which allow for one and only one tuber to be picked up and the cups are timed so that the tuber is dropped each time when the plunger is at the right position to receive it.

THE AGITATORS are located at the bottom of the hopper and prevent the seed from piling up so that the chain feeds the tubers to the last one.

THE CUTTING DEVICE consists of a throat into which the tubers are dropped where they are centered by means of holding fingers directly above the knives. The plunger then pushes the tuber through the holding fingers onto the knives which are placed in the form of a cross +, the sides of which, together with the dropping plates, form four pockets into which the pieces drop, one piece in each pocket.

THE DROPPING DEVICE is arranged with a hollow bevel gear fitted with a cam, which opens the dropping plates one at a time as the cam reaches each plate in a one-quarter turn of the gear.

THE FURROW OPENER is a deep narrow shoe which makes a V shaped furrow into which the pieces are dropped at equal distances apart and in a straight line with no staggering so that in cultivating, guiding of cultivator plows is made easy.

THE COVERING DISCS are large in diameter and can be adjusted to throw the dirt into any desired width and depth of ridge.

THE OPERATION of the machine is simple, having only two levers, one to raise and lower the shoe which operation automatically throws the machine in or out of gear; the other to raise and lower the discs. This arrangement allows the planting of seed to the extreme end of the row when the driver, by raising the shoe from the ground, automatically throws the machine out of gear. Then by the time he reaches for the disc lever, the furrow is completely covered and the turn can be made without stopping the team.

THE MARKER is adjustable for any spacing between the rows in the single row machine but the double row is standard thirty-six inches.

SPACING IN THE ROW can be altered by changing only one sprocket. Sprockets may be had for any desired distance apart in the row.

THE FERTILIZER ATTACHMENT is of the gravity type with adequate stirring fingers in the hopper so that fertilizer cannot pack or bridge over and fail to feed. Any quantity of material can be applied, great or little as required. The hopper is large, holding about 200 pounds.

THE CUT SEED ATTACHMENT is of value only when seed to be used is too large or too small to be cut into four pieces economically. The attachment consists of an elevator chain having small cups and a guiding throat to lead the seed to the furrow together with necessary sprockets to speed up the chain four times.

Baker Valve Company

1847 East 28th Street

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION, DECEMBER 30, 1:30 P.M.
SEED IMPROVEMENT AND PRODUCTION METHODS**

33. Advantages of Growing Seed Potatoes on the Tuber Unit Basis. (20 min.) E. D. Askegaard, Moorehead, Minnesota.
34. Raising the standard of certified seed by the tuber unit method. (20 min.) F. M. Harrington, Bozeman, Montana.
35. Some Improvements in Planting Seed Potatoes. (20 min.) Fred H. Bateman, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Some Physiological changes in the ontogeny of the potato plant. (20 min.) E. V. Hardenburg, Ithaca, New York.
37. Importance and prevention of potato seed piece decay. (20 min.) J. T. Rosa, Davis, California.
38. Fall crop Irish potato production in the south. (20 min.) J. A. McClintock, Knoxville, Tennessee.
39. Some instances of bud mutation in the potato. (20 min.) Charles F. Clark, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
40. 1927 Experiments in the control of Hollow heart. (20 min.) H. O. Werner, Lincoln, Nebraska.
41. Second and Concluding Test of a Horse-drawn Tuber Unit Planting Machine. Donald Folsom, and Reiner Bonde, Orono, Maine.
42. Some of the Problems of Hill Selection. J. Randall Livermore, Ithaca, New York.
43. Testing Minnesota Certified Seed Stock. A. G. Tolaas and F. A. Krantz, St. Paul, Minnesota.
44. Seed Potato Inspection Standards—Their application to the Trade. J. G. Milward, Madison, Wisconsin.
45. Results of Fertilizer Experiments with Irish Potatoes. A. M. Musser, Clemson College, South Carolina.
46. Some Certified Seed Surmises. John S. Gardener, Lexington, Kentucky.

CROP AND MARKET NEWS

PRICES ANALYZED; MARKETS RATHER DULL

(Contribution from the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

The estimated farm price of potatoes continued downward during November, but still was about 50 per cent higher than the pre-war average for that month. The November weighted average of prices to growers was about 95 cents per bushel, compared with 98 cents in October, \$1.07, in September and \$1.46 in August. The average price for November, 1926, was \$1.41, while the five years, 1910-14, showed a November average of only 65 cents per bushel.

Because of the relatively light production and possibly because of better quality, the fall crops or second-crop potatoes in southern sections were commanding a higher price than those farther north. Average price on November 15 for the South Central region as a whole was \$1.50 per bushel, and growers in the South Atlantic States were getting an average of \$1.20. Producers in the North Atlantic division, from Pennsylvania to Maine, were averaging \$1.13, while the North Central region reported an average of 84 cents and the western States about 66 cents per bushel. In the South, values had changed but little since October. North Central

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— 0 —

OUR TWO-ROW PLANTERS AND TWO-ROW
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RAISING THE CROP.

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and western States, however, reported declines of 5c-10c, while an advance of 8c occurred in the North Atlantic region. The extreme range of prices to producers on November 15 was from 50 cents to 55 cents to \$1.95. Idaho and the Dakotas reported the lowest level, and South Carolina the highest figure.

Interesting Comparisons

Apparently there is some relation between the price of locally-grown potatoes and those shipped in from a distance. Taking Atlanta as an example,—arrivals from Minnesota and Idaho were jobbing in that market on November 15 at \$2.50 per 100 pounds, which would be equivalent to \$1.50 per bushel. And that price (\$1.50) happened to be what the farmers in Georgia were receiving from country dealers. If any of the Georgia potatoes found their way into Atlanta, consumers probably had to pay a little more for them than for Idaho or Minnesota stock. The Philadelphia market for Pennsylvania and New York potatoes on November 15 was around \$2.00 per 100 pounds, or \$1.20 per bushel. Pennsylvania growers were receiving an average of \$1.20 per bushel on that date. Carlot prices in Chicago, which would be lower than prices paid by jobbers for smaller lots, averaged around \$1.55 per 100 pounds or 90 cents per bushel, while Illinois farmers were getting \$1.10 per bushel from country dealers in that State. Cleveland jobbers on November 15 paid \$2.00-\$2.25 per 100 pounds for shipped-in potatoes. This was equivalent to about \$1.25 per bushel, or practically the same as Ohio growers were receiving on that date. It seems reasonable to suppose that, if potatoes can be shipped clear across the country and sold in an eastern market at a relatively moderate price, growers producing potatoes nearby such cities can hardly expect to receive much more than the price of shipped-in stock, even though their potatoes may be fresher and brighter.

Shipments Active

During the four weeks ended December 3, about 17,600 cars originated at shipping points in the 19 surplus-producing late-potato States. This is nearly 3,000 more than during the same period last year. In late November, the season total caught up with the 1926 record and is now running slightly ahead of last season's corresponding figure. The gain in shipments, however, is not proportionate to the heavier production this season. This group of States is estimated to have 23,000,000 bushels more than last year, but carlot movement is only 800 cars (or 480,000 bushels) ahead of the 1926 total to date. Evidently, a larger portion of the crop is being held back, in expectation of a better market. The number of f. o. b. sales at shipping points has been rather limited lately, and many growers and shippers are holding for higher prices. Zero temperature was recorded in some of the northern shipping districts about December 1, and there was hope that a general price ad-

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A high analysis fertilizer is now available
for fertilizing potatoes

NITROPHOSKA

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15% Nitrogen; 30% Phosphoric Acid
and 15% Potash. Owing to the high
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UREA

46% Nitrogen—55.9% Ammonia. Pure,
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it has given best results as a nitrogen
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Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate

26% Nitrogen 31.6% Ammonia. Large-
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vance might soon occur. However, the experience of recent years would indicate that no great improvement in market conditions can be expected until after the holidays.

Surplus in the West

A comparison of eastern and western shipping areas is of particular interest this season. According to the November estimate, nine western States (Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and the six States west thereof) have about 22,000,000 bushels more than their crop of 57,700,000 last year and about the same quantity more than their average of 57,900,000 for the last five years. The 10 main-crop States lying between that area and the Atlantic Ocean have only a little more than a million bushels over last year's relatively short crop and are 27,000,000 bushels below their five-year average. This should indicate an increased demand for western stock in midwestern and eastern markets, but it also means that somewhere around 20,000 more cars of potatoes are available from western States than in past seasons. By December 1, this western group was short 2,000 cars of equaling last season's corresponding shipment record and its total to date was but little more than that of two years ago. On the other hand, the 10 States located either in the North Central region or in the East were running ahead of last year's total by nearly 3,000 cars and have already disposed of their surplus over last season's crop.

Markets Rather Weak

During the last three weeks of November and the early part of December, market prices tended generally downward. Declines of 10c-25c per 100 pounds were quite common. By December 3, the Chicago carlot market on northern Round Whites had reached a range of \$1.30-\$1.65, and Idaho Russet Burbanks sold there at \$1.50-\$1.65. The prevailing price on northern stock in other cities was \$1.40-\$2.00. Prices of eastern stock were maintained slightly better than those on western and North Central potatoes. Eastern markets quoted Round Whites at a range of \$1.85-\$2.15 and Maine Green Mountains at \$1.95-\$2.40. Western New York shipping point prices continued to hold highest level around \$1.75. Green Mountains were bringing \$1.40-\$1.55 at Aroostook County points, While the North Central f. o. b. range on Round Whites was \$1.30-\$1.50. Farther west, in Colorado and Idaho, a level of 75c-90c was recorded, but Nebraska shippers were getting \$1.10 per 100 pounds.

Looking Ahead

The final crop report for 1927 is scheduled for release on December 19, and is awaited with interest. Work will soon be started on the compilation of data relating to stocks on hand January 1. These figures have an important bearing on the spring price. Interest is already being manifested in the prospective commercial crop of early potatoes in the South. The lower Rio Grande Valley



Fastest, Most Accurate Grader

You have no idea how fast potatoes and onions can be graded until you see a Boggs in action—75 to 550 bushels per hour, according to size of machine. Even the smallest Boggs models will do the manual labor of from 3 to 5 men.

You can dump potatoes into the power machines by the bag or barrel without overloading them. And the Boggs can be operated continuously, for as soon as one bag is full you simply push the deflector over the empty bag at the other side.

With a Boggs you can sort and grade round and long potatoes into No. 1 and No. 2 sizes with less than 3% variation from Government grades. It can't bruise or injure even green stock because potatoes are tenderly carried over our endless patented belt without any shaking. Made in five models, \$40 and up, to be operated by hand, motor or engine.

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**BOGGS POTATO
The Standard Grader GRADER**

of Texas is now marketing its fall crop, but total shipments usually are not very heavy. Light movement is starting in southern Florida, and shipments will soon be arriving from Bremuda and Cuba. Other southern sections may contribute light offerings. Shipments of seed stock from the North were continuing in moderate volume. Most of the Maine seed was going to points on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and to Florida. Early sales of certified Spaulding Rose were made at \$3.35 per 11-peck sack, according to reports from northern Maine. Just prior to December 1, heavy supplies of Canadian potatoes were rushed to Cuba, in order to escape the doubled tariff, effective on that date. Shipments from Canada to the United States are less than one-third those of 1926 to this time.

COLORADO CERTIFIED SEED POTATO GROWERS ASSOCIATION

W. H. Olin

This Association was organized at Colorado Springs during the week of the Colorado Pure Seed Show, November 14th to 18th.

The Association has adopted suitable rules and regulations under which it should operate. The fundamental objects of the Association were named as—first, to improve the quality of Colorado seed potatoes; second, to provide a medium for advertising certified seed. The state being large, and having the Rocky Mountains running down through the center of the state from North to South really separates Colorado into four different districts, and for that reason, besides the executive officials, president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer; a director was selected for each unit district. This makes a board of seven.

The president for the first year is John Sherman of Craig, Colorado, living in what is known as the Moffat district in Northwest Colorado. The vice-president is William H. Paul of Eastonville, Colorado which is located out on the Divide east of Colorado Springs. The Secretary-Treasurer is Carl H. Metzger, Deputy State Horticulturist, who has general charge of all field inspection of potatoes for seed certification, with headquarters at the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins. J. R. Reinhardt of Sterling, was elected director for the eastern district; R. A. Chisholm of Del Norte, was elected a director for the San Luis Valley; Frank Drescher of Craig, was elected director for the Northwest Colorado district; and H. D. Hendrickson of Sams, Colorado was elected as director for the Western Slope district.

A special advertising committee was named whose duty it should be to seek to secure a uniform minimum and maximum price for certified seed potatoes. This price should be based upon the variety and quality strain. It should be regulated to a certain extent by the market price of table tubers with the general thought that the minimum price should not be below \$2.25 a hundred. All

A Brighter Future

WE no longer plant by the light of the moon. . . . Agriculture has become a sound business, depending on the volume of its income, the same as any other business. . . . Fortunately, during 1927 conditions have been more favorable for the farmer. His income will probably be greater this season than last. He is looking into a brighter future.

By investing this increase in income wisely, he can make the most of the opportunity to build a sounder and more profitable business undertaking. Advisory groups and agricultural bureaus are available to help him, because they realize that the prosperity of the farmer is the basis of all true prosperity.

It is in accord with this general policy that the work of all departments of the N. V. Potash Export My., is conducted.

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sales of certified potatoes should be made through one unit channel so as to maintain quality standards and enable a sales manager to give prompt attention to all inquirers for certified seed, both within and without the state of Colorado.

The newly organized Association went on record as being in accord and in favor with the Potato Association of America for a congressional appropriation of \$35,000 for specific variety tests of seed potatoes suggested in the Potato Association Bill that is to be presented to congress soon to be assembled.

The writer suggested that all members of this newly organized association become members of the Potato Association of America, that they order the American Potato Journal through Secretary Metzger, who in turn would turn the memberships over to Lew D. Sweet, the authorized agent for the Potato Association of America for Colorado.

POTATO SHOWS

During the month of November, six district Potato Shows were held in Michigan. The first show at Gaylord called the Top O'Michigan Show was attended by nearly 1,000 growers who had a chance to look over approximately 260 entries of potatoes. During the week of November 7th the Thumb of Michigan Potato Show was held at Mayville and the Montcalm county show was staged at Greenville. Both show exhibits showed a marked improvement in the quality and considerable increase in the number of entries over those held in 1926. The Western Michigan Potato Show at Big Rapids was held from November 16th to 18th and was preceded by the Missaukee-Wexford show at Cadillac. Traverse City staged a potato show on the 18th and 19th of November.

At all of the shows educational meetings were held and growers showed keen interest in improved cultural methods. It is believed that the demand for certified seed this year in Michigan by growers will be unusually good.

A Potato Show on wheels will be conducted in ten of the southwestern counties of Michigan from December 6th to 16th. The agencies cooperating in this work are the Michigan State College, New York Central Lines and Michigan State Department of Agriculture and local Farm Bureaus, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Supervisors. The Show train will follow the same trail as that taken by the Seed Potato Train run in southwestern Michigan last March from which 3,500 bushels of certified seed were distributed among growers. Field meetings and Tours have been conducted among these growers this summer and the Potato Show train is a climax to the work.

The Michigan State Potato Show is scheduled to be held at East Lansing during Farmer's Week, February 1928. At this Show the winners at the various sectional shows will have opportunity to find the state champions. **H. C. Moore**

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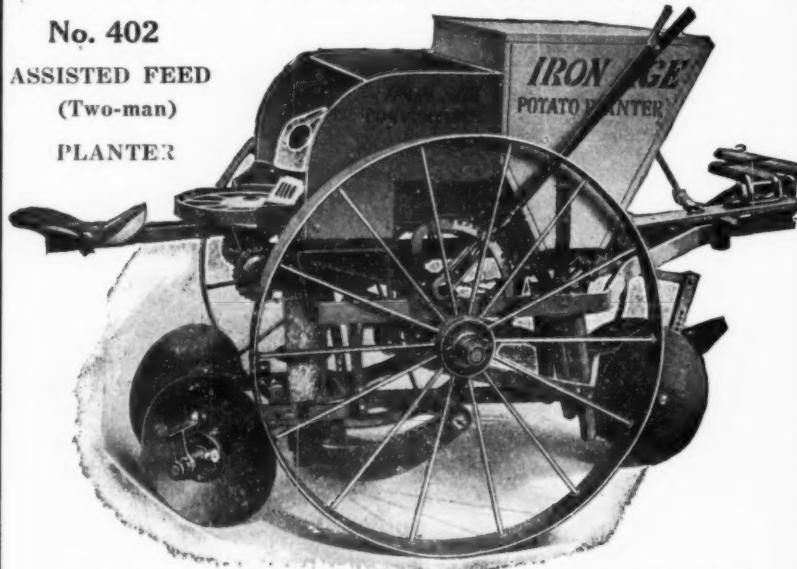
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